PHILBIN LAYS TAMMANY BARE.

CONDEMNS ITS EFFORTS TO AROUSE RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE AGAINST LOW—TELLS OF TYRANNY.

Relates How He Learned of Its Protection of Vice and Crime While He Was District Attorney.

Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin gave out an interview last night in which, among other things, he reminded the police of the tyranny they were obliged to submit to from ward heelers and petty Tammany politicians under Tammany administrations. He also alluded to the efforts that certain Tammany politicians are making use of the Church for their own ends. In some districts these men are appealing to religious prejudices to create a feeling against Mayor Low.

Mr. Philbin's utterance condemning this is significant, since it may be construed as reflecting the official stand of the Church in this campaign. It will be remembered that some time since, when Mr. Philbin opposed the Sunday opening of saloons, his stand was taken to mean the attitude of the Church. His connections with the many Catholic charities and Church affairs generally, and his intimate association with the heads of the Church in America, make his views authoritative. When told how some Tammany politicians were using the Church, Mr. Philbin said:

In a campaign of this sort there are always efforts made in an underhanded manner, to raise religious prejudice, and in such attempts misrepresentations are unhesitatingly made, but any fair-minded member of a religious organization can readily ascertain by the most casual inquiry that the interests with which he is identified have been protected and have more readily received their due under Mr. Low than under any previous administration the city has ever known. Mayor Low's appointments to the Board of Education have been instances of the fairness he has shown to religious interests, without regard to denomination.

Concerning the police Mr. Philbin said:

I have been told that some of the police favor a return of the Tammany organization, but I cannot believe that any decent man on the force is willing to submit to the miserable tyranny of the district leader and the ward politician, after his experience under the former administration. Again, I speak from personal knowledge, because many policemen came to me and appealed for relief from just such tyranny, and it was within my power in some instances to afford it.

I have been told that the force regards me as their friend, and I want to say I think they are only just if they have such a feeling. As their friend, I say to them that it is far better to submit to the discipline enforced by Mr. Piper, against whom I understand they have grievances, than it would be to have every little ward politician come up and threaten them with a transfer if they showed him the lack of respect and the contempt that they honestly and justly feel for him. One thing is quite clear, and that is that no policeman who has performed his duty during the last two years has had the slightest reason to regret it.

The contest in this campaign is really between the few men who have got control of the Tammany organization and the citizens of greater New-York. It cannot be truly said that the heart of the average Tammany man is in the fight, for hundreds of members of that organization are tired of the stigma that has been placed upon it by those who have used it for the purposes of their own personal gain and made the term "Tammany politician" about the worst thing that could be applied to any one. Many Tammany men of all grades of standing in the organization have spoken to me about the possibility of ridding it of the band of "grafters" now controlling it, and removing the burden of obloquy which they now have to bear because of their affiliation.

It is because of this fact that it may be truly said that the victory of the fusion ticket will be won by Tammany votes. If, therefore, I have correctly described the feeling existing in Tammany Hall, it is easy to understand how much stronger must be the sentiment of Democrats who are unselfishly devoted to their great party, and determined to remove the embarrassment under which the party suffers throughout the country, because of the corruption for which the regular organization of this city has been justly held responsible.

The defeat of the organization this year means that the Democrats of New-York City will be received for the first time at a national convention with respect, and will not be treated with the contempt that every delegation from this city has received on such occasions, for reorganization will be bound to follow, and the good men in the Tammany organization will gain control.

When I describe the conditions that are bound to exist if the present Tammany ticket is successful, I am only guided by my own personal experience during my brief term as District Attorney, when the entire city government, with the exception of that office, was under the control of the same men who are now seeking to fasten their grasp upon the city.

There was abundant evidence on the files of the District Attorney's office, of the many occasions on which justice had been thwarted because of political influence. I learned that the disposition of a case of any consequence, was often influenced by the wishes of the leader of the district in which the person charged with the crime resided, and that the penalty for disregard of such wishes would mean the loss of his position to the Assistant District Attorney, in whose charge the case was.

It did not take me long to learn that this was only part of the general system, and that the conditions which existed in the District Attorney's office applied to other city departments. The police dared not make an arrest unless they were sure that the offender had no political influence. If there was the slightest doubt in their minds that such influence existed, they knew it was not only useless to make an arrest, but that they would be punished for so doing.

The cadet system, which means the kidnapping of young girls and their condemnation to a life of shame, was carried on with impunity, because of the knowledge that the police dared not interfere, and I have had honest, upright members of the force come to me and describe their inability to perform their duty until they had the assurance of the support of the District Attorney. Tenement houses were invaded by women of bad character, and the business of prostitution carried on under the eyes of the honest workingman and his family, and very often the most scandalous scenes presented to the family across the narrow airshaft.

Similar conditions existed in flathouses, and no redress was obtainable. The answer that invariably would be made by the police was that legal evidence must be obtained, and any one who has tried to obtain such evidence in places of that character can readily realize how impossible it is in a majority of instances. The real truth was that legal evidence was not necessary where the captain of the police was really determined to get rid of the house or place, for he well knew that such people would never contest his right to ejectment, because they would not be willing to go into court. The existence of a guilty conscience and a wholesome dread of the police would deter them from disputing the justice of their removal.

One or two instances will probably better convey just what I mean when I say that the life, liberty and property of the citizen and the sanctity of his home are in peril under such an administration as existed prior to the present control.

An eminent lawyer brought to my attention a case where a respectable woman was criminally assaulted in her own flat by a policeman. The victim for many months endeavored to obtain redress, but was thwarted at every turn, and finally had recourse to the lawyer referred to. He brought the matter to my attention, and a conviction was obtained. No doubt many cases of this kind occurred, but the victims realized the hopelessness of making any effort to obtain redress from the Police Department or even from the courts, as perjured testimony would be used in the latter.

The police of this great city, notwithstanding that they are exposed to temptations far greater than any one can conceive of, are as a whole worthy of the confidence of the people, for the bad man on the force is clearly the exception.

Another instance of the lack of discipline and the ability of the corrupt policeman on the force to use his position to gratify his instincts as a ruffian was the shooting of an old man of upward of seventy years of age in the vicinity of Fourteenth-st. and Seventh-ave., by a drunken policeman, after he had first been knocked into the gutter by the nightstick of the officer. The case had been in the District Attorney's office for a very long while, and it was never intended that it should be brought to trial. It was brought to trial, however, during my term, and the policeman was convicted. One of the witnesses for him was another officer of the same character who committed most flagrant perjury in order to protect his associate.

I wrote to Commissioner of Police Murphy informing him of the perjury thus committed, and stating that, as my term of office was about to end, it would be impossible for me to prosecute the man, and asked him to take some action. Almost immediately I received an answer from the Commissioner, stating that he had transferred the man from the Tenderloin precinct to The Bronx—that he understood that there existed in the precinct in The Bronx a great deal of malaria.

Another instance of the conditions that became possible under the administration of the city's laws in the manner I have described was the appearance at the bar of General Sessions one day of seven young girls, whose ages ranged from thirteen to seventeen years, and who were, incredible as it may seem, hardened and irreclaimable prostitutes. The most enthusiastic missionary could not look on those young girls and observe their hardened demeanor without realizing that it was impossible to reclaim them. These conditions, affecting the very foundation of virtue in this city, did not exist as a mere matter of friendship, but were actually the source of revenue to some of the persons in control of the city government. I have it on the very best of authority that the sum of $20,000 a month was paid by the Tenderloin Precinct, and that of that enormous sum the captain in charge of the precinct received only a percentage for collection. I have since been told that the Fifth-st. Precinct was even more profitable.

Not only was vice permitted to exist among the residents of the tenement houses and flats, but houses of ill-fame were allowed to establish themselves in respectable neighborhoods, and no redress was possible. It goes without saying that if the immorality of the city was made a source of profit the health of the city would be trifled with for "graft," and where the latter was not possible, ignorance and gross neglect allowed to menace the lives of citizens. Tuberculosis was permitted to exist in the tenement houses, and increased because of the foul and unsanitary conditions. If you could realize how dangerous this white plague, as it is called, is, and the way it was allowed to go unchecked during the Van Wyck administration, I think there would be nearly a panic in this city. The excitement caused over the smallpox scare on the West Side some years ago, was absolutely unjustified as compared with the peril to which every citizen of New-York was exposed because of the way that tuberculosis was allowed to develop in the tenement house districts. Physicians have repeatedly said that this disease may be communicated by the expectoration that falls upon the sidewalk, so that it was not necessary for the citizen to go into the vicinity of the tenement houses to run the risk of taking the disease. Under the present Tenement House Commissioner, Mr. De Forest, with the co-operation of Health Commissioner Lederle, efforts have been made to check this disease, and to no other one cause can the lower rate of mortality under the Low administration be attributed, than to the successful efforts to check this great menace to life.

If the Health Department, the Tenement House Commission, and the Department of Charities, which control the large hospitals, are filled with men who are guided only by two motives, politics and graft, the very lives of citizens are imperilled.

Still, speaking of this election as a matter of personal interest to the citizens, let me speak of the Fire Department. It was my privilege during my term of office to procure the indictment of Fire Commissioner Scannel. But it was necessary to have two grand juries, as the Commissioner objected to the first indictment because of a purely technical question of law. He was given an opportunity to appear before the grand jury and availed himself of it, and when the matter was closed by the finding of an indictment his counsel expressed to me his appreciation of the courtesy and fairness that I had shown the defendant.

The evidence clearly established the fact that the city had not only been paying far in excess of the market rates for the fire apparatus used by it, including hose, but that the articles supplied were defective. It appeared that frequently hose would burst at fires, because of the poor material with which it was made; so that it was not simply a matter of the city being swindled out of thousands and thousands of dollars, but it was even more serious than that—one that appeals more strongly to every individual, and that is, that the lives of thousands of people were in peril, and no doubt in many cases lost, because of the bursting of a hose or the breaking of some part of the fire apparatus; that there were thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed needlessly goes without saying.

An instance of the helplessness of the working man, or poor man, to obtain even his ordinary rights under a Tammany administration, is to be found in the experience of a workman and his wife who came to me after they were denied the possession of the body of their little daughter, who had died in a public hospital. It was necessary that the District Attorney for the County of New-York should employ a physician and send one of his staff to the North Brother Island, in order to obtain the body of the child, which had been denied to the parents with that brutality that is necessarily to be expected from employes in the department the head of which is controlled only by "graft" or politics.

All these conditions must have been well known two years ago to the present candidate for Mayor on the Tammany ticket, for the papers were filled with just such statements, and yet, with that blind partisanship, that slavish submission to the interests of those who control the Tammany organization, he openly declared that it had nothing to apologize for.

I do not think that the Democratic party of New-York City has fallen so low that it is possible to find Democrats who will stand for such misgovernment as I have described. The so-called independent Democrats who have indorsed the Tammany ticket are merely men who have been in and out of the organization at intervals for many years. They are acrobats, and not Democrats. They belong to the acrobatic party, and not the Democratic party. And if to-day we are supporting a Republican candidate for Mayor, it is because his administration for the last two years has been as much a Democratic administration as it has been a Republican administration; in fact, the majority of the city's servants have been Democrats. He has been loyal to the great interests confided to him, and absolutely impartial in the discharge of his duties. No interest, religious or otherwise, has failed to obtain all to which it was entitled.

The little advertisements in the narrow columns look small, but the offers they represent are, in some instances, as big as a house.

DOESN'T PAY TAXES HERE

Colonel McClellan Said He Had More Debts than Property.

In answer to questions the curious have propounded lately, an investigation of the affairs of Colonel George B. McClellan has shown that he does not pay taxes in this city. He lives at the Murray Hill Hotel, having no house here, and when the assessors put him down for $20,000 personal property he promptly swore that his debts exceeded his property. In striking contrast to this is the fact that while under Tammany assessment Mayor Low paid $1,591 40 on his home in East Sixty-fourth-st., it was valued at $135,000 last year, and he paid thereon $1,908 45.

Colonel McClellan used to vote in Charles F. Murphy's "gashouse" district. Last year he registered from Twentieth-st. and Second-ave.; no house number given.

LOW WILL WIN, SAYS HIS MANAGER

Clarke Declares Figures Will Be 50 Per Cent More Than Last Election.

John C. Clarke, Mayor Low's campaign manager, in reviewing the situation last night, said that Low would win.

"I am confident," said he, "that Mr. Low and his colleagues on the city ticket will be elected. From figures that I have received and from personal investigation I am confident we shall carry The Bronx and Queens by substantial pluralities, and Richmond by a small margin. In Brooklyn we are expecting a plurality upward of 40,000. I believe that we have a fair chance of carrying Manhattan Borough. If McClellan carries it his plurality will be very small. Low will be re-elected by a plurality fully 50 per cent larger than it was two years ago."

William H. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, who lives in The Bronx, said last night that Haffen would lose The Bronx.

Alfred L. Seligsberg, of the Democratic Fusion Campaign Committee, says that Brooklyn will give 40,000 for Low. "My estimate is as follows," said Mr. Seligsberg: "Brooklyn, 40,000 for Low; New-York County, 12,000 for Low; Queens, even up; Richmond, 1,500 for Low. I think Sulzberger in this borough has a chance."

CAN VOTE WITHOUT LOSING PAY.

Employes of the Brooklyn Navy Yard heretofore have had a couple of hours on Election Day in which to cast their votes. Recently a circular letter was received at the yard from the Secretary of the Navy, announcing a change in the rule. It is said that all men, upon making proper application, were to have leave of absence on Election Day. There was some dissatisfaction among the yard employes over the new rule, as most of them have practically exhausted the fifteen days' leave due them in the course of the summer, and would have to forfeit half a day's pay to cast their votes. Yesterday a telegram was received at the navy yard, revoking the instructions of the circular letter, and ordering that all employes of the yard be given an opportunity to vote without forfeiting any pay.

JERSEY CITY OFFICIALS BET.

On the hot municipal campaign, in Jersey City, between Mayor Fagan, the Republican candidate for re-election, and Police Judge Murphy, the Democratic Mayoralty candidate, an unusual number of wagers have been made. Colonel Samuel Dickinson, the Republican leader and Secretary of State, has bet John Mullins, former Finance Commissioner, the furniture man, who is an ardent Democrat, $2,000 on the result. Colonel Dickinson offered to wager another $1,000.

On election night the returns will be displayed promptly and accurately by The Tribune at the following places:

Main office, opposite City Hall Park

Dog Show, Madison Square Garden.

Grand Circle and Fifty-ninth-st.

Tribune's Harlem office, No. 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.

And in conjunction with "The Brooklyn Times," at No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

M'LAUGHLIN'S APPEAL

"STAND BY ME," HE SAYS.

Murphy Accused of Making Deliberate Misstatements.

Hugh McLaughlin, who is still considered as their leader by thousands of Brooklyn Democrats, despite the fact that Senator Patrick H. McCarren has wrested the machinery of the organization from him, yesterday issued another appeal to the voters of that borough and also to those in Manhattan to stand by him in his fight against Tammany Hall. He again accuses Charles F. Murphy of making deliberate misstatements, in having told him that ex-President Cleveland would write a strong letter in favor of Colonel McClellan, if the latter should be nominated, and in having told Mr. Ridder, of the "Staats-Zeitung," that he (Murphy) intended to nominate a German.

Mr. McLaughlin, as an Irishman, appeals to the men of that ancestry in Tammany to do their duty on Tuesday, as he means to do his; to show that they cannot be led by any politician of any party "to give encouragement to the abominations with which Tammany has too long been identified.

When Mr. McLaughlin was asked by the reporter to say what he thought of the political situation he was not inclined to talk. He had, he said, made his position entirely clear to the people of Brooklyn, and he was unwilling to have it appear that he was actuated by more than a good citizen's interest in the result. But on being reminded by the reporter that he might with propriety address a few words to his friends in New-York, he made a statement.

He thought it a thing which ought to be impressed on the minds of the more respectable members of Tammany, that Murphy had been pursuing his own ends, rather than those of the organization, and was not a man whose word could be depended upon.

MURPHY'S MISSTATEMENTS.

As illustrating this, Mr. McLaughlin mentioned the fact that when Murphy called upon him for the purpose of securing his consent to the nomination of McClellan, though he pretended to be uncommitted, he said that if McClellan were nominated, ex-President Cleveland would write a strong letter in his favor. He continued:

That was a falsehood designed to overcome my reluctance, knowing, as Murphy did, my admiration for Cleveland and thorough sympathy with the elements, which he represents in the party. Where, I now ask, is the Cleveland letter? And how does Mr. Murphy account for the fact that the friends of Mr. Cleveland are almost to a man arrayed against the Tammany ticket in this contest? The truth is that he used Mr. Cleveland's name without authority, and never had any reason for expecting support from that quarter.

Another amusing instance of the double manner in which Murphy acted in his endeavor to hoodwink Democrats of distinction is afforded by his talk with Mr. Ridder, of the "Staats-Zeitung." Having learned from Mr. Ridder, as he did from me, that it might be well to nominate a man favorably regarded by our German fellow citizens, he replied that he had his mind made up to nominate a German. Mr. Ridder was, of course, pleased to learn this, as I would have been when I suggested the name of Judge Giegerich, along with that of Judge O'Brien, but his disgust may be imagined when he learned later that Murphy proposed to fill the bill with McClellan, who had, it seems, been born in Dresden.

The view taken by Mr. Ridder of McClellan as a German, was shown soon after Murphy's choice had been disclosed by the publication of an article in the "Staats-Zeitung" entitled "Tammany's Yellow Dog Ticket."

TO DISASTER AND DISGRACE.

It seems to me that the more intelligent of the district leaders of the party must see that a man who palters with the truth, even when he does not do positive violence to it, in the manner I have shown, cannot possibly lead them to anything but disaster and disgrace. The whole character of the American people forbids the thought that success, for any considerable length of time, can be won without good faith. A leader whose word cannot be trusted, when he pretends to be speaking in confidence to men of equal importance with himself in the party, must, in the nature of things, be short lived.

Concerning the nomination of Grout and Fornes, Mr. McLaughlin said that it was probably resolved upon just to spite the Kings County organization. He went on:

As I had told him that with a man of high character at the head of the ticket we could carry Kings County by 20,000 this year, he probably concluded, after our representatives had declined to acquiesce in the nomination of McClellan, that it would be entirely safe to insult the men identified with me. Of course, Mr. Murphy may have had personal reasons for favoring Grout. The Dock Board scandals suggest the possibility that it was highly desirable for Mr. Murphy to keep on the good side of the Controller. My own opinion, however, is that the performance is sufficiently explained by spite, which is a motive large enough to shape the course of a leader of the Murphy character.

Asked how matters were going in Brooklyn, Mr. McLaughlin replied that he had nothing to add to his interview published early in the week, although he thought considerable light had been shed on the proposed Tammanyization of Brooklyn by certain recent occurrences. The people of Brooklyn had been made fairly well acquainted with the fact that Tammany had sought to cross the river under the Van Wyck administration, and had row placed its interests in the hands of men who were of notoriously bad character, but these things he was unwilling to dwell upon further. It seemed to him that the intelligence of the voters could be safely trusted to form a correct judgment of the men whom Senator McCarren, as deputy for Murphy, had gathered about him. He must be an exceptionally obtuse voter who cannot surmise at least what is meant when professional gamblers, legislative corruptionists and the actual keepers and managers of disorderly houses venture to appear as party leaders.

Concerning New-York, as distinct from Brooklyn, Mr. McLaughlin did not think that he had anything to say worthy of printing, yet he would take the liberty of reminding the better men and the older men in Tammany Hall, who, like himself, were of Irish descent, if not of Irish parentage, that they had a duty to discharge in this campaign to their own people and something to do for the land from which their ancestors came. He said:

SPECIAL APPEAL TO IRISHMEN.

I would ask the Martins, the McLaughlins, the Sullivans, the Dooleys, the Haggertys, the McGuires, the Byrnes, the Dunns, the Doyles, the O'Briens, the Kellys, the Monahans, the Gallaghers, the Farrells, the O'Rourkes, the Bradys, the O'Gradys, the Rileys, the Keenans, the Carrolls, the Donovans, the Caseys, the McCartys, the Kenneys, the McGees, the Feenys, the McGroartys, the McGraths, the McMahons, the O'Donnells, the McNamaras, of Tammany, to consider whether it is not as much their duty as it is mine to vindicate the old Irish devotion to pure womanhood. It has, I believe, always been the brightest feature in the Irish character that it would brook no stain upon the mother, the daughter or the sister. The bitterest enemies of the land of my forefathers never denied this. Say what they might against Ireland and the Irish, they always agreed that nowhere else on the round earth was there a loftier sense of family honor or men of more undaunted courage to defend it.

Has this ceased to be true of the Irishmen and Irishmen's sons in Tammany? I decline to think so, and hence I invite them to consider whether the hour has not come for them to show that they cannot be led by any politician of any party, on any pretext, to give encouragement to the abominations with which Tammany has too long been identified, and for which Murphy and his ticket stand to-day. Let the men to whom I appeal do their duty, as, with the favor of God, I mean to do mine, on Tuesday next, and a new lustre will be given to the Irish name in America, and a new claim established by the Irishmen of New-York upon the gratitude of thousands of the daughters of their poorer countrymen, in the tenements of New-York, whom it is, by every sacred tie, their duty to protect.

Were it the last word I was to speak in this world, I should urge my friends in New-York and Brooklyn alike to array themselves uncompromisingly in this battle on the side of the home, the honest man's home, against the evils with which it is threatened by the influences now uppermost in the councils of Tammany. I know what Murphy's ticket means, and the chief men in Tammany know that I know it.

THEIR BRIEF AGAINST CASSIDY.

Queens Borough Residents Rehearse the Charges of "Graft" Against Him.

The Taxpayers' Protective Association of Far Rockaway has issued as a campaign leaflet a legal brief drawn against Borough President Cassidy by the people of Queens Borough. The document is approved and indorsed by the Queens County Democracy.

It rehearses briefly the charges of "graft" and corruption which have been made against Cassidy, and calls on him to refute any of the statements made. It tells of false reports from foremen, of men drawing city pay who were not reporting for work, of bills charged to the wrong appropriations, and many other familiar methods of the "grafter."

The promises of Cassidy made in the campaign two years ago are recalled, and the leaflet says: "Two years ago, in his canvass for Borough President, Mr. Cassidy repeatedly stood in the presence of the people and publicly promised and pledged himself, if elected, particularly concerning the matters which were then and are now the subjects of complaint, that they should and would be remedied. Has he in his stewardship been true? Has he fulfilled what he agreed to do? Is his record one of performance? Has he so conducted his office as to deserve re-election by the people?"

THE BUDGET $106,674,955

APPROVAL UNANIMOUS.

Tammany Members Vote for It—Increase Is $9,555,913.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and formally approved the budget for the year 1904. It amounts to $106,674,955 09, as against $97,119,031 10, which was the budget for last year. This is an increase of $9,555,913 99. A large part of the increase is made up of compulsory appropriations for schools, police, interest on bonded debt and the payment of revenue bonds.

The new budget is the work of a board which is practically a tie, the fusionists having eight votes and Tammany eight. Twelve votes are necessary to pass the budget but the action of the board was unanimous. The board is made up of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen and the presidents of the five boroughs. The Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each, the presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two each, the other borough presidents one vote each. Fusion, represented by Mayor Low and Presidents Cantor, of Manhattan; Swanstrom, of Brooklyn, and Cromwell, of Richmond, cast eight votes. Tammany, represented by Controller Grout, President Fornes and Presidents Haffen, of The Bronx, and Cassidy, of Queens, also cast eight votes.

As the vote was unanimous no political capital can be made of the fact that there is an increase in the budget, as the Tammany men approved the budget as well as the fusionists.

Practically all departments in the city government got an increase over their last year's allowances. Mayor Low gets an increase of $4,250 for the conduct of his office for 1904. The interest on the city debt and the redemption of the city debt shows an increase of almost $5,000,000. The Street Cleaning Department gets an increase of $750,000, and the Board of Education, $850,000. The latter department will have $20,913,017 77 for school purposes next year. Charitable institutions get an increase of $117,985 over last year. The Tenement House Department gets an increase of $50,000, while the Police Department gets $463,819 more. All the Borough Presidents fared well at the hands of the board. President Cantor of Manhattan gets an increase of $192,000, President Swanstrom of Brooklyn gets $245,000, President Cassidy of Queens gets $100,000, President Haffen of The Bronx gets an increase of $76,000, while President Cromwell of Richmond gets $60,000 more than his appropriation for last year.

If all the estimates submitted by departmental heads were allowed, they would have shown an increase of $15,000,000 over last year's budget, but as it is the board only cut these figures down about one-half. The budget as adopted yesterday is the largest ever granted in the history of the city. After the budget had been adopted the Mayor presented the following statement, which was adopted and placed on file:

The amount to be collected by taxation next year will be approximately $1,000,000 less than was collected under the budget made in 1901. It will be about $9,500,000 in excess of the amount collected this year, of which approximately $3,500,000 will be offset by the increase of taxable property and by the gain in the city's revenues. The rest of the increase, amounting to $6,000,000, comes from the demands for redemption of the city debt, for interest and for instalments on account of new debts. The last item is not unduly large—less than $400,000. The amount included for redemption of the city debt includes $3,700,000 of special revenue bonds in excess of last year, most of which have been issued on account of street and park opening fund. In this sum is an item of more than $1,000,000, necessitated by the payment of the awards for the Riverside extension and improvement begun in Mayor Strong's time.

There is a large increase in the amount of interest due on account of revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes; also on account of the high rates of interest now ruling, and because of a change in the method of financiering, adopted by the Controller. The tax rate next year is likely to be 1.50, as against 1.41 for this year, but even that is a lower rate than last year. To put it another way, on taxable resources next year (at least $450,000,000 in excess of last year) the amount of money to be raised by taxation will be $1,000,000 less.

Mr. Grout, in referring to the remarks of the Mayor, said:

The change in the financiering which the Mayor refers to is simply that the Controller has refused to continue the practice of selling corporate stock in advance of requirements, in order to make use for the time being of the proceeds for current expenses of the city, a practice which has always prevailed heretofore, and which is not clearly authorized by law. It makes comparatively a slight difference in the cost of interest, but it is the only policy which can be lawfully adopted. That makes a small difference. I cannot vote for that statement, but I have no objection to it going on the record. I cannot say what the tax rate is going to be.

M'CARREN'S "BOOSTED" COUNT.

He Tries to Cheer His Crowd by Figures Giving Brooklyn to McClellan.

Forty thousand majority for Low in Kings County is the latest estimate of the result of Tuesday's election given by Jacob Brenner, chairman of the Republican campaign committee, and Frank Harvey Field, chairman of the Citizens Union campaign committee. On the other hand, Senator McCarren gave out an estimate of pluralities by Assembly districts, by which he gives McClellan a plurality of 2,300 in Kings County.

Everybody except McCarrenites who examined his table carefully declared that it was absurd in many particulars. He claims eleven of the twenty-one Assembly districts, whereas Low carried fourteen in 1901. Most of the districts he gives to Low are given by comparatively small pluralities, whereas he has put down excessive pluralities for McClellan in the districts given to him. McCarren, in some of the districts, gives McClellan a larger vote than Coler got in the same districts in the Democratic landslide two years ago.

For instance, Coler carried McCarren's own district, the XIVth, by 3,800, whereas the Tammany Brooklyn manager boldly chalks up 4,000 there for McClellan, in spite of the fact that the registration is 269 less than two years ago. Shepard's plurality in the XIVth in 1901 was 1,500 less than McClellan is going to get this year. If McCarren is correct. His full table follows:

District.	Low.	District.	McClellan.
1	1,500	2	3,600
4	1,200	3	2,200
6	200	5	500
10	1,000	7	500
11	500	8	1,700
12	1,200	9	3,000
16	3,500	13	1,000
17	5,000	14	4,000
18	3,000	15	1,500
21	1,000	19	2,000
		20	1,000
Total	18,100	Total	20,400

Plurality for McClellan, 2,300.

An idea of how absurd some of the figures are may be obtained by comparing them with the actual Low-Shepard pluralities of 1901, which were:

A. D.	Low.	Shepard.	A. D.	Low.	Shepard.
1st	2,214	—	12th	2,715	—
2d	—	2,340	13th	716	—
3d	—	1,546	14th	—	2,549
4th	2,467	—	15th	—	478
5th	1,833	—	16th	4,510	—
6th	1,726	—	17th	5,671	—
7th	1,218	—	18th	3,740	—
8th	—	727	19th	—	892
9th	—	1,153	20th	2,492	—
10th	1,679	—	21st	2,885	—
11th	1,376	—		—	—
Totals				35,242	9,685

Majority for Low, 25,577.

This is what McCarren had to say last night when asked to make some comment on his figures:

I do not believe there is the slightest doubt of McClellan carrying Kings County. The figures I have given out were prepared by men who have long been familiar with their districts. They were prepared after consultation with the election district captains of the various districts and represent the views of men who for years have been getting out the vote of the Democratic party in this county. They are, if anything, too conservative.

McCarren concedes only fifteen hundred plurality for Low in the 1st District, whereas it will probably be twenty-five hundred.

A Democrat said yesterday that he thought Low would carry the VIIth by 2,000, instead of losing it by 500. A careful poll of the XIth District by the Citizens Union shows that Low will get about the same plurality there as two years ago, 1,376. McCarren has backed that down to 500. The XXth, which went for Low by 2,492 in 1901, is given to McClellan by 1,000, which is palpably absurd. In the XXIst only 1,000 is given to Low, whereas 3,000 would be much nearer the exact figures.

Hugh McLaughlin and James Shevlin smiled significantly when they saw the McCarren estimate, but had no comment to make.

Jacob Brenner, chairman of the Republican campaign committee, made the following comment on the figures:

McCarren is, of course, anxious to show the people of Brooklyn that the voters are ready to fondle the tiger, which he and Grout have let in under their joint management. He claims the Vth and VIIth districts for McClellan, I see. The Vth will go for Low by 2,000 and the VIIth is sure for him. But what McCarren has done with the figures is quite clever. He has conceded most of the Republican and independent districts by small majorities and has clubbed the usual Democratic sections by large ones.

IT'S BAD TO READ TOO FAST,

as you may overlook the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

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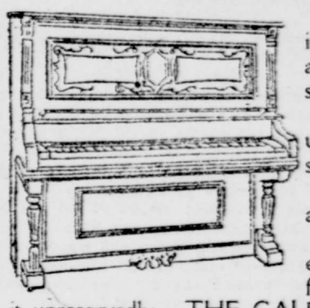

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MR. CUTTING CONFIDENT.

Believes Low Will Have Larger Majority than in 1901.

R. Fulton Cutting yesterday made the following statement, announcing his belief in fusion success next Tuesday:

My reasons for believing that Mayor Low will poll a larger majority this year than in 1901 are these:

In 1901 our principal elements of strength were:

First—The public indignation with Deveryism and the "Iceman."

Second—The revolt against Croker.

Both of these Tammany Hall largely discounted by the nomination of Mr. Shepard, and whatever strength they indirectly contributed to fusion success that year is, in my judgment, more than replaced by other and stronger factors of success this year. Deveryism, indeed, has not been forgotten by the voters because its namesake has been politically decapitated. The men who were his superiors in Tammany Hall two years ago are its rulers to-day. The fact that they have tried to make him a scapegoat is no evidence that they have reformed, and the voters generally understand this fact.

The nomination in 1903 of Mr. McClellan, a man whom Croker did not dare to name, has brought to us practically all those who were peculiarly attracted by Shepard, and the Henry George men and every other Democrat in greater New-York not irreconcilably partisan or connected with the traction or subway interests.

The principal elements of respective strength or weakness that appear in this campaign are:

First—The unassailable record of the administration, particularly its consideration for the great masses of the people.

Second—The union of the fusion forces and the division of the enemy. In Manhattan the Devery and Grell campaigns will materially affect the Tammany vote. The lightning change act of Messrs. Grout and Fornes has probably brought us more votes than anything else that has happened. A keen appreciation of their conduct went right through the electorate. The Democratic split in Brooklyn should be still more productive to us, backed up, as it is, by the vast public improvements in that borough and the wide popularity of Mr. Swanstrom and his principal subordinates.

Third—The attitude of the East Side is most promising. In 1901 every Yiddish newspaper supported Shepard. To-day, with the exception of the Socialist paper and one other of limited circulation, all of them five or six in number and of wide popularity, are for fusion. As these papers have always heretofore supported Tammany Hall, their attitude is not only gratifying, but most significant. The reports that I receive from that section of the city are uniformly to the effect that Low will run ahead of the 1901 vote.

On the other side are:

First—The Tammany Hall bogie of the next national election.

Second—The enlarged edition of the Tammany Hall lexicon of falsehood.

The first of these appeals only to the partisans who, from a mistaken sense of Democratic loyalty, support Tammany Hall under all circumstances and voted for its candidates in 1901. The second proved to be a boomerang.

These general conclusions are fortified by the marked enthusiasm and interest shown at all our meetings, by innumerable reports from individuals and the detailed reports of our district chairmen.

The election of our city ticket seems assured.

The prospects for the Manhattan ticket are very bright.

Somehow or other we've always made double-breasteds better than anybody else. We've made them *best this* season. That new coat we've created with its special Arnheim Lapel and Hercules Shoulder is a triumph of well-done custom work at $20. Evening Suits $40. Tuxedo Suits $35. Both silk lined.

Send for Samples, fashion cards and measuring blanks!

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The only cure for Consumption (Tuberculosis), as pronounced before the Berlin Medical Society on May 13th by Professor Dr. Sommerfield and Dr. Danelius.

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POLICE BLACKMAIL SMITTEN.

This system (of police protection), which pervaded the entire administration in greater or less degree, has been smitten hip and thigh wherever it appeared. Blackmail and "that mercenary spirit which breeds dishonesty in the public service" have ceased to be a part of the governmental system. Is the city willing to chance the return of such a state of things because the snake has now been scotched; or will it make asurance doubly sure by continuing in power those who have so far successfully grappled with these gigantic evils?—(Mayor Low's Letter of Acceptance.